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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
12th September, 1881.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to depute the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to execute Money Warrants during the absence of His Honour from Victoria.

## NOTICE.

A COURT OF ASSIZE will be held at each of the undermentioned places, viz.:—

At Clinton, 27th October, 1881.  
,, Kamloops, 3rd November, ,,

By Command.

T. B. HUMPHREYS,  
Provincial Secretary.

Victoria, B. C.,  
12th September, 1881.

## Proclamations.

[L.S.] A. N. RICHARDS.  
CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, on Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of July instant, to have been commenced and held, and every of you—GREETING.

### A PROCLAMATION.

GEO. A. WALKER, } WHEREAS the meeting of  
Attorney-General. } the Legislature or Parliament of the Province of British Columbia, stands called for Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of July instant, at which time, at Our City of Victoria, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Public Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable ALBERT NORTON RICHARDS, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this Nineteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST,  
District Registrar of Victoria Judicial District.

## Government Notices.

(COPY.)

OTTAWA,  
5th July, 1881.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 3rd February last, and its enclosures, I am directed to transmit to you herewith a printed Circular Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a letter from the Foreign Office, and the Order in Council therein referred to, carrying into effect the Treaty between England and Switzerland for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals.

These documents have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, and are forwarded to you for such action as your Government may deem it advisable to take thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. J. LANGEVIN,

To His Honour  
The Lieutenant-Governor  
of British Columbia.

(CIRCULAR.)

DOWNING STREET,  
30th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your government, a copy



22nd May, 1881. of a letter from the Foreign Office enclosing an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 18th of May, for carrying into effect the Treaty between this country and Switzerland, signed on the 26th of November last, for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals. I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

*The Officer administering  
the Government of Canada.*

*The Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.*

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
May 22nd, 1881.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that an Order in Council was passed on the 18th instant for carrying into effect the Treaty for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals, signed at Berne on the 26th of November, 1880, between Great Britain and Switzerland.

The Order in Council was published in the *London Gazette* of the 20th instant, of which I am to enclose copies; and I am to add that the Treaty will come into operation in this country on the 30th instant, in conformity with the stipulation contained in Article XIX. I am, &c.,

(Signed) TENTERDEN.

*The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office, S. W.*

# EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

OF

FRIDAY, MAY 20TH, 1881.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of May, 1881.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Lord Steward.

Earl of Northbrook.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, between Her Majesty and the Swiss Federal Council, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Federal Council having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with, or convicted of, the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Hussey Crespigny Vivian, a Companion of Her Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation;

And the Swiss Federal Council, its Vice-President, F. Anderwert, Federal Councillor and Chief of the Federal Department of Justice and Police;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

## ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to deliver up, under the circumstances and on the conditions stipulated in the present Treaty, all persons, and the Swiss Federal Council engages to deliver up, under the like circumstances and conditions, all persons, except Swiss citizens, who, having been charged with, or convicted by

the Tribunals of one of the two High Contracting Parties of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II, committed in the territory of the one party, shall be found within the territory of the other.

In the event of the Federal Council being unable, by reason of his Swiss nationality, to grant the extradition of an individual, who after having committed in the United Kingdom one of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II, should have taken refuge in Switzerland, the Federal Council engages to give legal effect to and prosecute the charge against him according to the laws of the Canton of his origin; and the Government of the United Kingdom engages to communicate to the Federal Council all documents, depositions, and proofs relating to the case, and to cause the commissions of examination directed by the Swiss Judge, and transmitted through the proper Diplomatic channel, to be executed gratuitously.

## ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

1. Murder (including infanticide) and attempt to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
4. Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered; comprehending the crimes designated in the Penal Codes of both States as counterfeiting or falsification of paper money, bank notes, or other securities, forgery, or falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation, or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.
5. Embezzlement or larceny.
6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
7. Crimes against bankruptcy law.
8. Fraud committed by a baillee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
9. Rape.
10. Abduction of minors.
11. Child stealing or kidnapping.
12. Burglary, or house-breaking, with criminal intent.
13. Arson.
14. Robbery with violence.
15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.
16. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
17. Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, as an accessory before or after the fact, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

## ARTICLE III.

A fugitive criminal may be apprehended in either country under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority exercises jurisdiction; provided, however, that, in the United Kingdom, the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London.

Requisitions for provisional arrest may be addressed by post or by telegraph, provided they purport to be sent by some judicial or other competent authority. Such requisitions must contain a description in general terms of the crime or offence, and a statement that a warrant has been granted for the arrest of the criminal, and that his extradition will be demanded.

He shall, in accordance with this Article, be discharged, as well in the United Kingdom as in Switzerland, if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diplomatic Agent of the country claiming his surrender in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty.

## ARTICLE IV.

The requisition for extradition must always be made by the way of diplomacy, and to wit, in Switzerland by the British Minister to the President of the Confederation, and in the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Swiss-Consul



in London, who, for the purposes of this Treaty, is hereby recognized by Her Majesty as a Diplomatic Representative of Switzerland.

#### ARTICLE V.

In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

(a.) In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Diplomatic Representative of the Swiss Confederation. The said demand shall be accompanied by a warrant of arrest, or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Switzerland, and duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath, or solemnly declared to be true, before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him.

The said Principal Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive. On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the person claimed shall have been apprehended, he shall be brought before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the United Kingdom, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender; sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be sent to such seaport town as shall, in each special case, be selected for his delivery to the Swiss Government.

(b.) In the case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Diplomatic Representative of Switzerland in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime or offence of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the place and date of his conviction.

The evidence to be produced shall consist of the penal sentence passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State claiming his extradition.

(c.) Persons convicted by judgment in default or *arret de contumace* shall be, in the matter of extradition, considered as persons accused, and may, as such, be surrendered.

(d.) After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*; if he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case, the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without waiting for the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

#### ARTICLE VI.

In Switzerland the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by an authentic copy of the warrant of arrest, issued by a competent official or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the crime or offence of which he is accused, together with a properly legalized information setting forth the facts and evidence upon which the warrant was granted.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by an authentic copy

of the sentence or conviction, setting forth the crime or offence of which he has been convicted.

The requisition must also be accompanied by a description of the person claimed, and if it be possible, by other information and particulars which may serve to identify him.

After having examined these documents, the Swiss Federal Council shall communicate them to the Cantonal Government in whose territory the person charged is found, in order that he may be examined by a judicial or police officer on the subject of their contents.

The Cantonal Government will transmit the *procès-verbal* of the examination, together with all the documents, accompanied, if there be one, by a more detailed report to the Federal Council, who, after having examined them, and there be no opposition on either side, will grant the extradition, and will communicate its decision both to the British Legation and to the Cantonal Government in question, to the latter in order that it may send the person to be surrendered to such place on the frontier, and deliver him to such foreign police authority as the British Legation may name in each special case.

Should the documents furnished with a view of proving the facts, or of establishing the identity of the accused, or the particulars collected by the Swiss authorities appear insufficient, notice shall be immediately given to the Diplomatic Representative of Great Britain, in order that he may furnish further evidence. If such further evidence be not furnished within fifteen days the person arrested shall be set at liberty.

In the event of the application of this Treaty being contested, the Swiss Federal Council will transmit the documents ("dossier") to the Swiss Federal Tribunal, whose duty it is to decide definitely the question whether extradition should be granted or refused.

The Federal Council will communicate the judgment of the Federal Tribunal to the British Legation. If this judgment grants the extradition the Federal Council will order its execution, as in the case when the Federal Council itself grants the extradition. If, on the other hand, the Federal Tribunal refuses the extradition, the Federal Council will immediately order the person accused to be set at liberty.

#### ARTICLE VII.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the depositions or statements of witnesses, either sworn or solemnly declared to be true, taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, provided such documents purport to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of such State, and are authenticated by the official seal of a British Secretary of State, or of the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, being affixed thereto.

The personal attendance of witnesses can be required only to establish the identity of the person who is being proceeded against with that of the person arrested.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

If proof sufficient to warrant the extradition be not furnished within two months from the day of the apprehension, the person arrested shall be discharged from custody.

#### ARTICLE IX.

In cases where it may be necessary, the Swiss Government shall be represented at the English Courts by the Law Officers of the Crown, and the English Government in the Swiss Courts by the competent Swiss authorities.

The respective Governments will give the necessary assistance within their territories to the Representatives of the other State who claim their intervention for the custody and security of the persons subject to extradition.

No claim for the repayment of expenses for the assistance mentioned in this Article shall be made by either of the Contracting Parties.

#### ARTICLE X.

The present Treaty shall apply to crimes and offences committed prior to the signature of the Treaty; but a person surrendered shall not be tried for any crime or offence committed in the other country before the extradition other than the crime for which his surrender has been granted.

#### ARTICLE XI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the



requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired according to the laws of the State applied to.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Swiss Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Swiss Government, should be under examination, or have been condemned for any other crime, in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case such individual should be proceeded against in the country in which he has taken refuge, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his extradition shall, nevertheless, take place; the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

#### ARTICLE XV.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

This delivery shall take place even when the extradition, after having been granted, cannot be carried out by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed, unless the claims of third parties with regard to the above-mentioned articles render such delivery inexpedient.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

The contracting parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance to the frontiers of the State to which the requisition is made; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions, shall be made to the Governor or to the supreme authority of such Colony or possession through the Swiss Consul residing there, or, in case there should be no Swiss Consul, through the recognized Consular Agent of another State charged with the Swiss interests in the Colony or possession in question.

The Governor or supreme authority above-mentioned shall decide with regard to such requisitions as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty. He will, however, be at liberty either to consent to the extradition or report the case to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of such individuals as shall have committed in Switzerland any of the crimes hereinbefore mentioned, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties.

After the Treaty shall have come into force, the Treaty concluded between the High Contracting Parties on the 31st of March, 1874, shall be considered as cancelled, except as to any proceedings that may have been already taken or commenced in virtue thereof.

It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, on giving to the other Party six months' notice of its intention to terminate the same, but no such notice shall exceed the period of one year.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Berne, the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(L. S.) C. VIVIAN.  
(L. S.) ANDERWERT.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Berne on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the Swiss Federal Council.

C. L. PEEL.

### NOTICE.

ALL ASSESSORS under the "Assessment Act, 1876," and amending Acts, are hereby instructed to complete their Rolls on or before 30th September next; and the duties of all Courts of Revision and Appeal under such Statutes, are to be completed, and the Rolls finally revised, on or before the 31st October next.

By command.

T. ELWYN,  
Deputy Provincial Secretary,  
Provincial Secretary's Office,  
18th July, 1881.

### PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

#### VICTORIA DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Highway, 60 feet in width, is hereby established viz:—

Commencing at the intersection of the line between Lots 23 and 26 of subdivision of North part of Section 5, Victoria District, and the Southern line of Topaze Avenue; thence in a South-easterly direction along the line between said lots, and a continuation thereof, to Mr. Work's new road, a distance of 1650 links, more or less, and having a width of 30 feet on each side of said line.

GEO. A. WALKEM,  
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.  
Lands & Works Department,  
Victoria, August 6th, 1881.

### NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OF LAND.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lot 470, Group 1, New Westminster District, has been surveyed, and a map of same can be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the Office of J. C. Hughes, Esq., Commissioner, New Westminster. Claimants to any portion of this land should prove up their claims as provided by the "Land Act, 1875."

GEO. A. WALKEM,  
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.  
Lands & Works Department,  
Victoria, August 8th, 1881.



**NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OF LAND.**

**ALBERNI DISTRICT.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sections 5 and 6, Alberni District, have been surveyed, and a map of same can be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Claimants to any portion of this land should prove up their claims as provided by the "Land Act, 1875."

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.*

*Lands & Works Department,*

*Victoria, August 8th, 1881.*

**NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OF LAND.**

**COMOX DISTRICT.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Section 65, Comox District, has been surveyed, and a map of same can be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Claimants to any portion of this land should prove up their claims as provided by the "Land Act, 1875."

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.*

*Lands & Works Department,*

*Victoria, August 8th, 1881.*

**NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OF LAND.**

**NELSON DISTRICT.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Section 5, Nelson District, has been surveyed, and a map of same can be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Claimants to any portion of this land should prove up their claims as provided by the "Land Act, 1875."

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.*

*Lands & Works Department,*

*Victoria, August 8th, 1881.*

**PUBLIC HIGHWAY.**

**NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Highway, forty feet in width, is hereby established, viz:—

Commencing at the South-west corner of Section 35, Township No. 26; thence due North, along the section line, to the North-west corner of said section; thence on a line, in a North-easterly direction, to the Westminster-Hope waggon road, a distance of 15 chains more or less; having a width of 20 feet on each side of said lines.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.*

*Lands & Works Department,*

*Victoria, 15th July, 1881.*

**PUBLIC HIGHWAY.**

**COWICHAN DISTRICT.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Highway, 30 feet in width, is hereby established, viz:—

Commencing at a point where the line between Sections 7 and 8, Range 1, South Division of Salt Spring Island, intersects the waggon road from Fulford Harbour to Burgoyne Bay; thence in a South-westerly direction along the said section line, a distance of twenty-five chains, more or less, and 15 feet on each side thereof.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.*

*Lands and Works Department,*

*Victoria, B.C., August 25th, 1881.*

**PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.**

**NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Highways, 40 feet in width, are hereby established, viz:—

Commencing at the S. E. corner of Lot 400, Group 1; thence due West, along the line between Lots 400, 395, and 244 on the one side, and 399, 396, and 245 on the other, and the production of said line through Lot 248, Group 1, to the Eastern boundary of Lot 243, Group 1.

Also, commencing at the S. E. corner of Lot 243, Group 1; thence due West, along the line between Lots 243 and 276 on one side, and 241 and 242 on the other.

The roadway being 20 feet on each side of said lines.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works*

*Lands & Works Department,*

*Victoria, June 24th, 1881.*

**Miscellaneous Notices.**

**"CROWN GRANTS ORDINANCE, 1870."**

**SOUTH SAANICH DISTRICT.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall, in pursuance of the "Crown Grants Ordinance, 1870," and at the expiration of three calendar months from the date hereof, recommend the issue of a Crown Grant to RICHARD JOHNS of all those pieces of land represented within the lines lettered III. E. 3 S., and IV. E. 3 S., on the Official Map of South Saanich District (commonly known as Section 3, Range 3 East, and Section 3, Range 4 East), said to contain 163 acres more or less, unless objection be made to me, in writing in the meantime, against the issue thereof.

H. B. W. AIKMAN,

*Land Registry Office,*

*Registrar-General.*

*16th July, 1881.*

**Court of Revision and Appeal. Cassiar.**

**I**N accordance with the provisions of the "Assessment Act, 1876," and amending Acts, now in force throughout the Province of B. C., a Court of "Revision and Appeal" will be held in this District at and on the following places and dates respectively:

The Government Office, Telegraph Creek, Stickeen, on Friday, the 26th of August, next, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m.

The Gold Commissioner's Office, Laketon, Dease Creek, on Thursday, the 8th day of September next, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m.; and

The Government Office, Centreville, McDames Creek, on Friday, the 23rd of September next, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

A. W. VOWELL.

*Laketon, Cassiar,*

*25th June, 1881.*

**NOTICE.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to make application to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, situate near Chapperon Lake, Upper Nicola, District of Yale-Kamloops.

Said land is at Southern end of Chapperon Lake; commences at stake No. 1, and extends 700 yards West to stake No. 2; thence South, 1,000 yards, to stake No. 3; thence East, 700 yards, to stake No. 4; and back, 1,000 yards, to starting point at stake No. 1.

No mining claims or mineral land are known to exist on land in question.

JOSEPH GUICHON.

*Chapperon Lake,*

*Upper Nicola, June 20th, 1881.*



